[THURSDAY, *August* 9, 1770.] THE [NUMB. 1446.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 13th of *July* 1770.
Flour at 16*s*. 6*d*. per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 12 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 3d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
Flour——	18s. 0d.	Pork	85s. 0d.
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H. M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY 18	11	after 5	2 before	7
FRIDAY 19	12	5	4	7
SATURDAY 20	1	5	5	7
SUNDAY 21	2	5	6	7
MONDAY 22	2	5	7	7
TUESDAY ☾	3	5	9	7
WEDNESDAY 24	4	5	10	7

Laſt qu. next Tueſday, 3 Forenoon.

Days 13 Hours 58 Minutes the 9th.

LONDON.

May 24. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the three Aldermen, Stevenſon, Trecothick, and Croſby, and the two Sheriffs, together with the City Officers, and 75 of the Common Council, went in about 30 coaches to St. James's, in order to preſent to his Majeſty a ſecond Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance. Mr. Wilkes did not attend. The King was ſeated in his Chair of State, with all the officers of ſtate, nobility, &c. about him. The Remonſtrance was read by Sir James Hodges, to which his Majeſty gave the following anſwer.

I Should have been wanting to the public as well as to myſelf, if I had not expreſſed my diſſatisfaction at the late Addreſs.

My ſentiments on that ſubject continue the ſame; and I ſhould ill deſerve to be conſidered as the Father of my People, if I could ſuffer myſelf to be prevailed on to make ſuch an uſe of my prerogative, as I cannot but think inconſiſtent with the Intereſt, and dangerous to the Conſtitution of the Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor begged to make a reply, which being granted him, he then addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WILL *your Majeſty be pleaſed ſo far to condeſcend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal city of London, to declare in your Royal Preſence, on behalf of his fellow citizens, how much the bare apprehenſion of your Majeſty's diſpleaſure would, at all times, affect their minds; the declaration of that diſpleaſure, has already filled them with inexpreſſible anxiety, and with the deepeſt affliction. Permit me, Sire, to aſſure your Majeſty, that your Majeſty has not in all your dominions, any ſubjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majeſty's perſon or family, or more ready to ſacrifice their lives and fortunes in the maintenance of the true honour and dignity of your Crown.*

We do therefore, with the greateſt humility and ſubmiſſion, moſt earneſtly ſupplicate your Majeſty that you will not diſmiſs us from your preſence, without expreſſing a more favourable opinion of your faithful citizens, and without ſome comfort, without ſome proſpect, at leaſt, of redreſs.

Permit me, Sire, farther to obſerve, that whoever has already dared, or ſhall hereafter endeavour, by falſe inſinuations and ſuggeſtions, to alienate your Majeſty's affections from your loyal ſubjects in general, and from the city of London in particular, and to withdraw our confidence in, and regard for your perſon and family, is a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy conſtitution, as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary revolution."

The Lord Mayor waited near a minute for a reply, but none was given. The humility and ſerious firmneſs with which the Lord Mayor uttered theſe words, filled the whole court with confuſion; for they found very different countenances amongſt the citizens, than they expected from Lord Pomfret's deſcription; who declared in the Houſe of Lords, "that however ſwaggering and impudent the behaviour of the low citizens might be on their own dunghill, when they came into the Royal Preſence, their heads hung down like Bullruſhes, and they blinked with their eyes like Owls in the ſunſhine of the ſun.

N. B. The writer of the above account having given great offence to ſome perſons, by inſerting in a former paper, that——*Nero fiddled whilſt Rome was burning*,—and an information having been filed by the Attorney General againſt the Printer in conſequence, takes this opportunity to declare, that it was not his intention to falſify an hiſtorical fact, or to give offence to better memories; he hopes therefore it will be admitted as a recompence, if he now declares, that Nero *did not* fiddle whilſt Rome was burning.

No change in the Miniſtry is expected, during the ſummer; but it is alſo as certain, that the Miniſters themſelves do not expect to continue in Adminiſtration longer than till the meeting of Parliament.

WOODBRIDGE, (in New-Jerſey,) July 23.

WHEREAS ſeveral Merchants of the City of New-York, have, contrary to their own moſt ſolemn Engagement, moſt ſhamefully and perfidiouſly broke thro' the general Non-Importation Agreement, to the Encouragement of a corrupt Miniſtry, as well as in Violation of the ſacred Rights of every true born Britiſh Subject of North-America.

WHEREFORE, we the Freeholders and Freemen of the Townſhip of Woodbridge, in New-Jerſey, have, at a General Meeting, convened for that Purpoſe, unanimouſly come into the following Reſolves, viz.

1. RESOLVED, That we owe and maintain all due Allegiance to our rightful Sovereign GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, &c.

2. RESOLVED, That we, as free-born Subjects of the Dominion of Great-Britain, claim an undoubted Right to all the natural Privileges of our happy Conſtitution, and that any the leaſt miniſterial Infringement thereon, is manifeſt Injuſtice and Oppreſſion.

3. RESOLVED, That altho' the Duties may be wholly taken off of every Article whereon they were impoſed, we will not, unleſs they make ample Confeſſion of their Crime, directly or indirectly, hold any Kind of mercantile Connection with any of thoſe Importers, ſo violating the ſaid general Non Importation Agreement, nor with any Perſon that may purchaſe Goods of any of them, in order to carry on a retail Trade among us.

4. RESOLVED, That we will treat every ſuch Importer, who ſhall in Caſe paſs through our Town, with the utmoſt Contempt and Diſdain, and ſtigmatize him in whatever Company he may happen among us, with the opprobious Name of the Enemy and Betrayer of his Country.

5. RESOLVED, That all and every of theſe Reſolves be ſtrictly adhered to, and remain in Force until the ſame ſhall be duly altered by a general Town-Meeting, of the Freeholders and Freemen, to be called for that Purpoſe.

6. And laſtly, RESOLVED, That we do hereby appoint Jonathan Frazee, Samuel Barron, David Alſton, George Brown, and Nathaniel Heard, Eſqrs. Joſeph Shotwell, Axford Burt, William Edgar, George Everſon, John Roſs, Jeremiah Manning, and John Thorp, jun. Merchants; Reuben Evans, Robert Clarkſon, Henry Force, Ebenezer Foſter, David Edgar, Matthias Baker, John Moores, Moſes Bloomfield, Richard Wright, Eſek Fitz Randolph, Daniel Shotwell, and William Smith, Farmers, to be ſtanding Committee, to correſpond with the ſeveral Committees of this and the neighbouring Provinces, as Occaſion may require, by a Majority of thoſe who ſhall from Time to Time, meet on proper Notice by Advertiſement, to be exhibited by at leaſt three of our ſaid Committee, for that Purpoſe.

Dennis Combes,	*Barnaby Kearney,*	*Eſek Fitz Randolph,*
Charles Jackſon,	*Joſeph Shotwell, jun.*	*John Moores,*
John Dobbs,	*Jackſon Bunn,*	*George Brown,*
Daniel Donham,	*Robt. Fitz Randolph,*	*Nathaniel Heard,*
Thomas F. Randolph,	*Lewis Evans,*	*Moſes Bloomfield, M D*
Ebenezar Foſter,	*Samuel Bloomfield,*	*Naibl. Fitzrandolph,*
Samuel Stone,	*Thomas Brown,*	*Reuben Evans,*
Ichabod Bunn.	*John Brown,*	*Joſeph Bloomfield,*
	Stephen Chandler,	*Iſaac Tappen,*

We conclude the above Signers ſufficient to be inſerted, tho' we would inform our Friends, that we expect Copies to be ſigned univerſally by our Inhabitants.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE hear from ours and the Country's Friends in Woodbridge, that they keep in Readineſs in ſome convenient Place near the Centre of the Town (to wit, near Execution Dock, and not far from Liberty Oak,) a ſufficient Quantity of Tar and Feathers, in order to ply thoſe atrocious V——s, thoſe vile Miſcreants, who have violated their ſo often plighted Faith; and through the avaricious Humour of raiſing a private Fortune on the Ruins of the Public, have perfidiouſly broke through the general and ſalutary Non-Importation Agreement.—It is ſaid ducking in Execution Dock will be added, as Occaſion may require.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

On this Auguſt 1770, a reſpectable Number of the Freeholders, Freemen, Merchants and Traders of this City, met at the Court-Houſe of this City, and after having conſidered the preſent dangerous and critical State of public Affairs in America, unanimouſly agreed to the following Reſolutions.

1ſt. THAT the Non-Importation Agreement, which was generouſly and uniformly entered into, by the Merchants and Traders in the ſeveral Colonies, is the beſt and moſt reaſonable Scheme that could have been fallen on, to prevent the direful Effects of the Act of Parliament of the 7th Geo. IIId, impoſing Duties on Tea, Paper, Glaſs, &c. calculated to enſlave this Country.

2d. That preſerving ſaid Union and Agreement without the leaſt Infraction or Violation, is of the higheſt Conſequence to ſecure our Liberties from Miniſterial Invaſion, notwithſtanding the partial Repeal of that Act, which ſeems not to carry the Appearance of a real Intention to remove the Grievances complained of, and to continue to us the free Enjoyment of our natural Rights and Privileges.

3d. That notwithſtanding our hopes center'd with the New-Yorkers, to make a noble Stand in this grand Concern, They have treacherouſly broke their Non-Importation Contract, and for their Part have diſſolved this Union,—whereby they have not only given a dangerous Wound to the common Cauſe of their Country, but have adminiſtered Joy, Comfort, and Strength to the grand Enemies of our Liberties.

4th. That as a Teſtimony of our Abhorrence of this deteſtable Breach of Faith, by a Party in New-York,—We as an Individual, do agree to break off all commercial Intercourſe with them, when the Inhabitants of Eaſt-Jerſey in general, ſhall have adopted and agreed to this Meaſure, which, in Conjunction with our Brethren, we ſhall endeavour by every Means in our Power, to promote and execute.

5thly and laſtly, We do farther agree and reſolve, that if any Scheme or Plan already propoſed, or hereafter to be formed, properly calculated for our common Safety or commercial Intereſt, ſhall be duly attended to; And with Reſpect to the propoſed Plan publiſhed in Gaine's Paper of the 30th July, and in the Philadelphia Chronicle of the ſame Day, for rendering Perth-Amboy a Place of Trade, has our particular Suffrage, tho' at preſent partly Ideal, or ſeemingly at a Diſtance, depending upon the Suffrage and Aid of other Colonies, yet when put in Practice, we ſhall join Heart and Hand to promote the ſame, not only by our Example and Perſuaſion, but by every other act in our Power.

DIRCK VAN VECHTE, Chairman.

LYME, 12th July, 1770.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Committee of Inſpection of New-York, has advertiſed me in the public Papers, for being concerned with Capt. Eliſha Merrow of Lyme, and Mr. George Thomſon, Merchant of New-York, in running Goods into that Place, contrary to the Non-importation Agreement; it may reaſonably be expected that I ſhall give the reſpectable Public, ſome Satisfaction on the Head. Therefore I take this earlieſt Opportunity to acquaint all concerned, That I never was confederate with, or knowing any Thing of the above Gentleman's running Goods at the Time I am accuſed with it, neither directly nor indirectly; nor never have had one Article of Goods in my Shop, that I imported, either from Great Britain or Rhode-Iſland, ſince the Non-importation took Place, or ever concern'd with them that did; and this I ſtand ready to make appear to a Demonſtration, to any Committee in this Colony, or New-York——As to the Committee of New-York; many of them are Gentlemen, and well known to me to be ſuch; and from whom I have received many Favours, others of them I am unacquainted with: But for them, or any Set of Men to expoſe me to the Public, in a contemptible Light, without Reaſon, or being heard, appears to me very extraordinary; and muſt be attributed to the Deſtraction of the Times at New-York, Which is all at preſent from the

Public's humble Servant,
JOHN M'CURDY.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. John M'Curdy, to the Merchants' Committee in New-London.

Lyme, 12th July, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Day I was greatly ſurpriſed to ſee a Piece in the New-York Papers, addreſs'd to the Public; wherein my Name is held up in a deteſtable Light, for being a Confederate and concerned with Eliſha Merrow and George Thomſon, in cauſing to be brought into that City a Parcel of Checks, &c. imported into the neighbouring Colonies, contrary to the Non importation Agreement; as the Preamble of the Piece ſets forth.—Now Gentlemen, the Truth of the Fact is this, That on the 20th Auguſt, 1767, I had ſhip'd on board the Ship Providence, Thomas Clark, Maſter, at Liverpool, a Quantity of Checks; the Ship went to Ireland, and lay long there, ſo that I did not receive thoſe Goods 'till towards the Spring 1768: Since that Time the Sale of Checks failed in this Place: for which Reaſon I had a few Pieces by me, more than to ſupply my Shop.—Mr. Thomſon, who has been ſettled in New-York, in the Merchantile Way, as I underſtand, ever ſince laſt Fall, came to ſee me, as he had formerly liv'd with me as a Tutor to my Son (not as a Clerk) and ſeeing the Checks, propoſed to buy a few Pieces: We ſoon agreed on Terms: I deliver'd him the Checks, told him that he knew they were legally imported, to his Knowledge, (as he then liv'd with me) and to tell the

Committee of it. Now if my letting a Merchant in New-York have a few Checks out of my Store, imported at the Time aforesaid, be a Crime worthy of such Treatment, I leave to your Judgment, to whom I appeal. And as wrong Information or the over heated Zeal of the good Gentlemen of the Committee at York, has caused them, without Reason, to make my Name Public; and especially as they call on you to see that I and the other Offenders be brought to Justice, I insist on your coming over and making strict inquiry into the whole Matter. The Checks are brought back, and are at Mr. Merrows's: I have the Invoices from Liverpool, and can make it clear to the Satisfaction of every Man, that I never have had One Shilling worth of Goods in my Shop that I imported from Great Britain or Rhode-Island, since the Non-importation took Place: And if I had it in my Power, no Man else on the Continent should import, till all the Acts were repealed that we complain of——It sits ill on my Stomach to be impeached with those Things that are contrary to my well-known Principles, by all those that are acquainted with me. Therefore, as a Son of Liberty, I expect to be judged by my Peers and Neighbours, in this Affair; and that immediately, before my Friends in this Colony are prejudic'd against me by wrong Information, as no doubt the Committee of New-York were, or they would not have censured me so rashly, without being heard. That I was concerned with Thomson and Merrow, or ever thought of their running the Goods, is false and without Foundation. There was no Occasion for it. The Checks was landed at New-York, entered in the Custom-House, and re-ship'd to me.

I am, Gentlemen, with Esteem,
Your most humble Servant,
JOHN McCURDY.

A Letter from the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia, to the Committee of Merchants in New-York,

GENTLEMEN,

Philadelphia, June 18th, 1770.

WE have now before us your Letter of the 16th Inst. by Express, and are sorry to find some Expressions therein which cast a Reflection on our Conduct. The Strength of the Colonies and their prospect of Redress, depend upon their Union, and that Union is only to be maintained by mutual Respect and Confidence. We have therefore on all Occasions, from a Sense of what we owe to ourselves, to our Neighbours, and to the Cause of Liberty and our Country, made it our invariable Rule to treat our Brethren of the other Colonies with all possible Respect; and when any Matters arose that had a Tendency to lessen that mutual Confidence, which is absolutely necessary on the present Occasion, we were always ready to give or apply for an Explanation of it, that no Cause of Jealousy or Uneasiness might remain.

Willing to give your late Express all the Dispatch in our Power, as soon as the Business of the General Meeting was over, the Committee immediately convened, drew up their Letter of the 5th Inst. signed and forwarded it the same Night:—lest in the hurry of Writing, any unguarded Expression should have escaped us, we have reviewed that Letter, to which we beg Leave to refer you, and think that upon a cool and dispassionate Revisal of it, you will do us the Justice to acknowledge there is no Ground to accuse us of having "*both peremptorily and contemptuously rejected your Proposal.*" In the beginning of our Letter, we made an Apology for detaining your Express, and hoped that the Reason we gave would have been Satisfactory. To set our Conduct in a true point of Light, and to make you fully acquainted with the Motives and Mode of our Proceeding; we beg Leave to inform you, that by the Words of our Agreement, we had bound ourselves to adhere to it, "until the Act &c. was repealed, or until a *General Meeting of the Subscribers after three Days public Notice, should determine otherwise.*" A *General Meeting* therefore was the Mode pointed out, and the *Subscribers* were the People we had to Consult. But we considered it as a favourable Circumstance which would enable us more fully to answer your Letter; that at the Time, at which we had convened the Subscribers, there was a General Meeting of the Inhabitants called at the State-House, whom we should have an Opportunity of consulting.

The Resolution of the Subscribers, who met by themselves in the Council Chamber, we communicated to you, by your Express, and we should have added, that this Resolution being made known to the Inhabitants assembled in the Hall (among whom none were admitted but such as have a Right of voting at Elections for Representatives &c.) was received with universal Applause and unanimously approved. Upon this "*we apprehended there was not any Occasion for a Congress just now;*" but at the same Time we intimated, that it might "*be very proper some Time hence to have such a Congress as you proposed.*"

We never dissembled the Necessity we would be under of relaxing in *some Degree* our present Non-Importation Agreement, provided the Dispute was continued for any length of Time But we never lost Sight of what we, and we suppose every other Colony had in view when we entered into the Non-Importation Agreement, namely to engage the Merchants, Manufacturers and Traders of G. B. as well from motives of Interest as Friendship, to exert their Influence to obtain a Repeal of the Act we complained of. The Relaxation therefore proposed, was to admit only such Articles as our Necessities absolutely required, or we could not do without. By this Means our Agreement would still continue to affect the Merchants, Traders and Manufacturers at Home, and at the same Time promote the Interest of the Colonies, by operating as a Sumptuary Law while it kept up our Claim of an exclusive Right to Tax ourselves; it engaged a powerful Body to Co-operate with us in obtaining a Confirmation of that Right.

These Gentlemen were and still are our Views, and when ever Necessity demands such an alteration (of which doubtless the People of every Colony are the only proper Judges) it may be very proper in order to prevent Jealousy, Reproach or Censure, and that all may act upon one Plan, to have such a Congress as you propose, provided the several Commissioners were of Opinion that the Business cannot be as well done by Means of the Correspondence kept up among them.

The *present*, Gentlemen, is a very important Crisis.—The Dispute we are engaged in, as it effects the Liberty of America, is of the utmost Consequence, and the Steps necessary to be pursued deserve the most serious Deliberation. The Merchants have made a glorious Stand, which cannot fail of being recorded with Honour in the Annals of Posterity, provided they do not Tarnish their past Conduct by precipitate Measures in Time to come. The People doubtless are interested in the Issue of this Debate, they have a Right therefore to a Voice in this Matter, and from the Knowledge we have of the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of this City, taken lately and evidenced on the present Occasion, we can assure you, however you may have been led to think otherwise, that for the present they are determined to adhere to the Agreement as it now stands. We are with Respect, Gentlemen, Your assured Friends and humble Servants.

A Letter from the Committee of Merchants of Boston, to the Committee of Merchants of New-York.

GENTLEMEN, Boston, July 24th, 1770.

THE Committee of Merchants of this Town have received a Letter from New-York, dated 10th Instant, and signed only by Messrs. Isaac Low, Henry Remsen, jun. Thomas Walton and John Harris Cruger, Part of the Committee of Merchants there, wherein they say, that they are directed to acquaint that the Sense of your Inhabitants has been taken, and there appeared a great Majority for importing every Thing except such Articles as are or may hereafter be subject to Duties for the Purpose of raising a Revenue in America. This Letter was laid before the Inhabitants of this Town, at a very large Meeting this Day, when it was the unanimous Opinion, that this unhappy Breach on the Non-Importation Agreement, must be of the worst Consequences, at this critical Time, and is wholly owing to the unwearied Attempts of the Enemies of America, to divide the Colonies and so prevent the happy Effects expected from this most salutary Measure; and therefore, after expressing their Indignation at the subject Matter of the Letter, it was moved that the Sense of the Body should be taken, whether they would strictly and religiously adhere to the Non-Importation Agreement; and it was unanimously resolved, that this Body cannot see any Reason that the said Agreement should be in the least Degree abated, but on the Contrary, that the Salvation of this Continent depends upon a steady and firm Adherence thereto.

By this, Gentlemen, you must be fully convinced of the Firmness and Resolution of the People here, and as by Information from New-York, we have Reason to conclude, that in case all with you, who had a Right, had given their Voices upon this important Affair, there would have been a great Majority in favour of still adhering to the Non-Importation Agreement; we must intreat you would use your Influence, that the Minds of your People may be taken in the most fair and impartial Manner, upon this important Occasion; and we are persuaded that when your People deliberately reflect and consider how much the invaluable Rights and Liberties of the Colonies, depend upon a firm and steady Adherence to this salutary, peaceable and constitutional Measure for the Recovery of our Rights and Privileges; they will determine strictly to adhere to the same, and by their Firmness and Resolution, will prevail with those who have suddenly and inconsiderately sent their Orders for Goods, to countermand the same, and by this Means, that Harmony and Union which has hitherto subsisted between the Colonies, will be happily restored, and the base Designs and Machinations of those who are inimical to the Liberties of America, to divide and disunite the Colonies, will be effectually frustrated.

We have been informed, that a Pamphlet, containing an Account of the Importations made here, to the Month of June last, has been very industriously handed about at New-York, which has had a very considerable Influence with some People with you in their Determinations to import, while these Pamphlets have been secreted from us: As not one of them, to our Knowledge, has made its appearance here; we esteem it very unfair, that we should be condemned without being serv'd with one of those Pamphlets, that we might have had an Opportunity to have vindicated the Trade.

We are, with Esteem, Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servants, &c.

KINGSTON (in Jamaica) June 9.

Last Sunday Evening between the Hours of Seven and Eight o'Clock, an Earthquake was felt in this Town, and in the Country adjacent; it was not preceded as customary with a rumbling subterraneous Noise; its Motion was from North to South, and resembled the Waves of the Sea; it continued at least, a Minute, causing to many People a swimming in the Head, and sickness at the Stomach; no Damage is done that we hear of.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 26.

At a court of Vice Admiralty, held this week at the Capitol, the schooner Last Shift, seized by the Magdalen cutter, Captain Collins, bound from James river to Newbern in North-Carolina, was condemned, for want of a register, and it also appearing that she was a French bottom, and, for a considerable time past, had never made entry at any custom-house.

The two vessels lately seized in Potomack river, by the Boston man of war, are discharged.

BOSTON, July 30.

We are well assured that a gentleman of *eminence* has discovered so much solicitude to have a certain point carried, as even to apply *in person* to the members of the political club in Cambridge; promising them *individually*, that if they will come into the Measure, they shall have letters from L—d H——— to set up their club the ensuing winter in this metropolis.——But at present he has no greater share in the confidence of the members than his predecessor had, *if so much*——He flatters himself however, that if he *pushes points* with the same *assiduity*, he shall have the approbation of his Lordship, and be rewarded with a pension *worth excepting*, whether he succeeds or not.

The Ship Beaver, Capt. Miller, is put up for London, at New-York: Freighters and passengers are to apply to Isaac Sears, and Sampson Simsen, or Master.

Extract of a letter from London, May 16, 1770.

"I am in great pain for poor Preston, yet (except for the lives of individuals) I am not sorry for an event of such a kind, as tending to bring matters to a speedy crisis.——A platoon or two more, or precedures of that nature, would do completely for the M———y, or the planners of American taxations, troops, &c.——A support of every point of liberty, or right of the Americans, as Englishmen, at this critical juncture, is as essential to their future welfare, as liberty and freedom has ever been at any period whatever to the parent country or British constitution. Your chief dependance with the present set of——is a unanimity in the non-importation agreement, &c.—Your friend Sir F—s B———d, H——ll, Mr. Maud—t, and several others, have been indefatigable with the ministry, and I believe have been the principal means of preventing an entire repeal of the American acts, by assurances that the association in non-importing goods could not subsist another year. &c. &c. Lord H———hg and another principal minister had once fully determined to move in council for recalling the Commissioners &c. entirely from America; you may guess who prevented that step being taken."———

July 30. On Thursday last the House of Representatives *unanimously* came into a resolution, there being upwards of seventy members present, to abide by their resolution in the last session, viz. "That it is by no means expedient to proceed to business, while the General Assembly is thus constrained to hold the session out of the Town House in Boston." And on the same day they appointed a committee to prepare a Message to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, acquainting him with this determination. On Tuesday last the message in answer to his Honour's speech at the opening of the present session of the General Assembly, passed the house; and yesterday afternoon a committee of the house presented the same to his Honour. *As this answer is very long, there has not been time to prepare a copy for the press for this day's paper; we are under the necessity of postponing the publication of it till our next.*

The master of the last vessel from Falmouth, informs us, That there was no packet at Falmouth for New-York the 23d of May; nor had any sailed from thence since the April packet. The packet that left New York the 16th of April, was not arrived: It is said none is expected at New-York before the first or second week in August, unless they have shorter passages than usual.

By a vessel from St. John's, Newfoundland, we have advice of the arrival of his Excellency Commodore Byron, in his Majesty's Ship Antelope, the 18th ult. in 31 days from England; also the Hon. Lieut. Gov. Gorham, who came passenger, and proceeded from thence to his government of Placentia.

Messrs. FLEETS,

If you think the following, which was published many years since, by a celebrated author, be now *worthy a republication, you'll please to give it a place in your paper, and oblige one of your constant Readers.*

"WHAT can be more invidious than for a nation staggering under the weight and oppression of its debts, eaten up with usury, and exhausted with payments, to have the additional mortification to see private and worthless men riot in their calamities, and grow rich, whilst they grow poor; to see the *town* every day glittering with new and pompous equipages, whilst *they* are mortgaging and selling their estates, without having spent them; to see blazing meteors suddenly exhaled out of their jakes, and their mud, as in Egypt, warmed into monsters." I am, &c.

AT a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the parish of Rye (in New-Hampshire) July 16th, 1770.—Considering the grievances and unconstitutional burthens, under which these colonies are labouring; it was unanimously determined as follows,

1. We highly approve of the spirited and general conduct of Boston, and that whole province, and others, in the great cause of *liberty*.

2. *Resolved* to unite with them in the non-importation agreement.

3, *Resolved*, That we will not trade with such in this province as shall import goods contrary to the spirit and design of the agreement of non-importation in the other provinces, till a general importation takes place.

After which a committee of correspondence was chosen to acquaint the Committee in Boston with their resolves.

Mark Randall,
Joseph Brown,
Joseph Parsons, } Committee.

BOSTON, August 2.

It was observed, that on Tuesday last the Heat was so intense that the Barometer rose five Degrees higher than it has been for two Years past.

Last Week arrived at Marblehead, Captain Glover from Gibraltar, 6 Weeks Paſſage: There was at Gibraltar a Daniſh Fleet, conſiſting of 4 Ships of the Line, 3 Frigates, and 3 Bombs: They were bound to Algier, to demand Satisfaction for ſome Captures and Inſults on the Daniſh Subjects: A very large Number of Engliſh Merchant Veſſels were at Gibraltar, who were obliged to wait till the ſaid Fleet were ſupplied with Water: They had put into Cadiz, but were refuſed Supplies.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated June 3.

"This Day arrived in this Bay a Fleet of Daniſh Men of War, to the amount of Ten Sail, which are going to take Algier from the Algerines; for theſe People have made a great Slaughter amongſt the Daniſh Merchants Ships."

Another Letter from Gibraltar of the ſame Date mentions, Eight Sail of Daniſh Men of War and two Bomb Ketches arriving there, and that it was expected the Turks will declare War with all Chriſtian Nations, except the Engliſh; for the Ruſſians gain Ground of the Turks daily: That the Turks put to Death in April laſt 18000 Greeks, on account of ſome of the Greeks in another Place rebelling and turning to the Ruſſians.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

THERE are two New-England Cuſtom-Houſe Officers now in London, that keep conſtantly writing over news to their reſpective correſpondents, and relations at Boſton, but ſome how or other, their news never turns, out *true*, the laſt letter from brother W. mentions, that the Board of Commiſſioners was to be removed to New Jerſey, and that Sir Francis Bernard was to be one of the Board, in the room of ——— (*a ſecret*,) this ſeems to be a little ſtrange, and at the ſame time muſt be ſomewhat of a diſappointment to the Cabal—What! After all this *Smoke and Oakum*, Sir Francis to be nothing more than a Commiſſioner!——'Tis impoſſible, why F—k—r and W—h—e expected *rewards*: at leaſt equal to that,——— and there is *Timothy Congreſs* has not yet received his Commiſſion for ———(*no matter what*,) no ſalary going forward yet *for all his Deviltry*, what can all this mean,—perhaps it is his H—'s letters by Robinſon (*in favour of the country*) that has ſet all aback again

J. H.

NEW LONDON, July 20.

July 27. By Capt. William Packwood, who left Cape Nichola the 4th Inſtant, we learn, that ſince the Earthquake at the Iſland of Hiſpaniola on the 3d of June, there has been a daily trembling of the Earth, not only at Port au Prince and the Villages adjacent, but at the Cape 150 Miles diſtant,——That the Deſtruction occaſioned by the firſt Shock at Port au Prince ſurpaſſes Deſcription, and any Account of it was forbid by the General to be publiſhed in the Gazette, leaſt it might too much terrify and diſcourage the Inhabitants, moſt of whom had taken Shelter on board the Shipping for near a Fortnight after the firſt Shock, but on a ſeeming Probability that the Shocks would ſubſide. Numbers of them returned to the Town with deſign to rebuild their Habitations: however, on the 20th of the Month they had another Shock ſtill more violent than the firſt, which threw down the only five Houſes that ſurvived the firſt Shock, and ſo much intimidated the Inhabitants that it was thought the Town would be entirely abandoned, and another built in a new Spot.

We alſo learn by Capt. Packwood, that the Town of Port au Prince was computed to contain 2500 Houſes, and was the Seat of Government: That ſince the Earthquake it was very ſickly there. ——The Shock was ſo great at the Cape as to ſhake off the Sheathing from ſundry Veſſels; and the Anchors of others fetch'd away.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 3.

As, by ſundry letters, lately received from New-York, it appears that many gentlemen there, (who ſtile themſelves non-importers, notwithſtanding they have ordered goods from Great-Britain) have the vanity to imagine that, by giving in their names againſt importation, they are entitled not only to the applauſe of all our Sons of Liberty, but to a ready ſale of their goods, as ſoon as they ſhall arrive; and are already writing to their friends in the country, to engage their cuſtom; The merchants, traders and other inhabitants of this town, are deſired to be careful not to buy any European or India goods of any perſon whatever who hath ordered them from Great-Britain, under any pretence whatever, as they will thereby counteract, not only the ſenſe of this colony in general, but the ſpirit of the reſolves lately entered into by the merchants, &c. of this town, with regard to the importers in New-York.

As it hath been reported in New-York, that a number of the merchants in this town, are determined, ſoon to import goods from Great-Britain, in violation of their non-importation agreement——we are deſired to inform the public, that the report is entirely without foundation.

The following piece is ſaid to have been found lately among ſome papers that formerly belonged to Oliver Cromwell, *and is ſuppoſed to be a copy of the very words which he ſpoke to the members of the long Parliament, when he turned them out of the houſe. It is communicated by a perſon, who ſigns his name,* T. Ireton, *and ſays the paper is marked with the following words.*

"Spoken by O. C. when he put an end to the long Parliament."

[A ſimilar ſcene, in ſome parts of the world, would rejoice the hearts of millions.]

IT is high time for me to put an end to your ſitting in this place; which ye have diſhonoured by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government.———Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would like *Eſau*, ſell your country for a meſs of pottage, and like *Judas* betray your God for a few pieces of money.

Is there a ſingle virtue now remaining amongſt you? Is there one vice you do not poſſeſs?——Ye have no more religion than my horſe.——Gold is your God.——— Which of you have not bartered away your conſciences for bribes? Is there a man amongſt you that hath the leaſt care for the good of the common wealth?——Ye ſordid proſtitutes! Have ye not defiled this ſacred place, and turned the Lord's temple into a *den of thieves*?—by your immoral principles and wicked practices, ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation. You, who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redreſſed, are yourſelves become their greateſt grievance.

Your country therefore calls upon me to cleanſe this Augeen ſtable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this houſe, and which, by God's help, and the ſtrength he hath given me I am now come to do. I command ye therefore upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! Get you out! Make haſte? Ye venal ſlaves, be gone!———Soh! ———Take away that ſhining bauble there, and lock up the doors.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 2.

By a gentleman from Fort Pitt, we learn, that about a fortnight ago, an expreſs arrived there from the Illinois, which brought an account, that Silver Heels, a noted Indian Warrior, was killed by an Indian called Plugget, near that place; and that he was buried with all the honours of war, his funeral being attended by all the Inhabitants, and the Indians of different tribes, for many miles round.

To the PRINTER.

Be pleaſed to give the following a Place in your Paper.

IN peruſing a Liſt of the infamous untimely Importers, I obſerved the Names of a Number of reſpectable Gentlemen, who I thought would have ſuffered almoſt any Thing that might have been laid on them, rather than have entered into ſuch a Meaſure; a Meaſure which if perſiſted in, will intail Infamy and Diſgrace upon themſelves and their Poſterity, (and poſſibly Slavery too) ſuch a Conduct, ſuch infamous Conduct, I think could never have proceeded from their own natural Diſpoſitions or Inclinations; therefore it muſt be attributed to ſome undue Influence.——It is very evident from the Conduct of a Number of Gentlemen in this Province, for above this Twelve Month paſt, that they have been tired of our old free Method of Government, and that they have been inclined to eſtabliſh ſome other; or they have expected that it would be changed, and that they might be foremoſt in a new one that might be adopted, have endeavoured to Encourage a Compliance with all miniſterial Requiſitions which tended to oppreſs and enſlave the good People of America.——To this Influence it muſt be attributed, that a conſiderable Number of the honeſt well-diſpoſed Gentlemen of New-York have acted ſo infamous a Part. Blindfolded they have been led into it, by deſigning Perſons, who regarded not the Character of their fellow Men, nor the Intereſt of their Country, when there was a Proſpect of anſwering ſome Purpoſes of their own.

Now my deceived Friends, as you have got an Opportunity of ſaving yourſelves from that Infamy and Diſgrace which will inevitably follow ſuch a Proceeding, (by publickly retracting what you have done) therefore it is adviſeable, that you do immediately Reſcind ſo wicked a Scheme, and determine in your own Minds, to be on your Guard and no more be influenced by thoſe who are Enemies to Mankind in general, and to the Liberties of America in Particular.

Suffolk County, Auguſt 2. 1770.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 9.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton.

"Many here are real Engliſhmen, whoſe true Characteriſtick is to behave beſt in the worſt Times, and riſe in Proportion to the Force intended to depreſs them.——We ſhall by no Means break the Agreement.———Some Gentlemen here, have a Scheme in Contemplation, which, to me, promiſes much; i. e. ſetting up Stores to take in Things from the Country at a moderate Price, for ready Money, and vending to thoſe who want them.------The Encouragement of a certain Market will be conſiderable, and the Merchants in a little Time, will find what Kinds of Manufactures have the beſt vent, and can order them accordingly—It muſt be by ſuch Means that Thouſands of inland Cities are maintained, many of which are opulent and flouriſhing."

Tueſday laſt Capt. Guilford arrived here from Kingſton, Jamaica, in 32 Days, by whom we learn, that Mr. Peter Livingſton, and Family, had taken their Paſſage with him; but they had not been out long, when Mr. Livingſton was taken ill, and died the 4th of July, after a few Days Illneſs.—He was a Gentleman well eſteemed, and it is ſaid had acquired a good Fortune in Jamaica, where he had reſided ſeveral Years, and was coming to this Place on a Viſit to his Father, Philip Livingſton, Eſq; late Speaker of the Aſſembly of this Province.

Laſt Week Mr. Applegate and Mr. Abrahams, of this City, went to the City of Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, having with them for Sale, a Quantity of Pine Apples, Limes, &c. The People of Brunſwick finding them to be Subſcribers for Importation, treated them ſo roughly, that they judged it not Safe to appear publickly, and being unable to ſell their Fruit, a great Part of it ſpoil'd upon their Hands; they were glad to get off privately to avoid the Effects of the People's Reſentment,—which Mr. Abrahams was not ſo lucky to eſcape at Woodbridge, on his Return, where he was much inſulted, and duck'd in a Creek, and was likely to have been worſe uſed if not made his Eſcape. We hear that two City Merchants, Subſcribers for Importation, who a few Days ago ſet out on a Journey to Philadelphia, at Woodbridge were both heartily duck'd,—but the Particulars we have not heard.

The 25th of June laſt, departed this Life, at Kingſton in Jamaica, greatly lamented, Arthur Forreſt, Eſq; Commodore on that Station, whoſe gallant behaviour laſt War, off Hiſpaniola, will ever redound to the Reputation of the Britiſh Arms, and endear his Memory to Britons in general.

Saturday Night laſt Capt. Hunter arrived here in 7 Weeks and 5 Days from Liſbon: The 13th of June, the Day after Capt. Hunter came out, he ſaw five large Ships which he imagined were Engliſh Men of War homeward bound, there being ſeveral other Veſſels then in Sight.

A Duel has lately been fought at Penſacola, between Lieut. Barker, and Enſign Litchfield, both of the 16th Regiment, in which the former received a ball in one of his Legs, which Wound 'twas feared would prove Mortal.

By a Gentleman that arrived here from Montreal Yeſterday, we learn, that on the 15th ult. a Fire broke out in that Place, which conſumed 15 Houſes before it could be extinguiſhed.

The Circuit Courts are appointed to be held as follows,

At the Court Houſe at Flat Buſh, for King's County, on Tueſday the Fourth Day of September next.

At the Court Houſe at Jamaica, for Queen's County, on Tueſday the Eleventh Day of September next.

At the Court Houſe in Suffolk County, for Suffolk County, on Tueſday the Eighteenth Day of September next.

At the Court Houſe at the White Plains, for the County of Weſt Cheſter, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Sept. next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Speedwell, Smith, from Boſton; Proſper, Jones: Cornelia, Gilford; and General Gage, Turrell, Jamaica: Delphin, Venters, Muſquitoes and Honduras; Lively, Pearce; and Defiance, Tillinghaſt, Rhode-Iſland: Defiance, Shearman, North-Carolina; Mary Ann, Vardill, Nicola Mole; Mary, Morgan; and Hawk, Wyatt, Turks-Iſland: Polly, Periam, St. Thomas; Harmony, Fiſe, St. Michaels; Good Intent, Campbell, Curacoa.

OUTWARD.

Betſy, Lightbourn, for Santa Croix; Betſy, Hallock, Penſacola; Hitty, Allen, Gibraltar; Speedwell, Smith, Boſton; Stratford, Walker, St. Euſtatia; Frances, Seymour, St. Chriſtophers; Polly, Devonſhire, North-Carolina; Mary, Hamilton, Hiſpaniola.

CLEARED.

Betſy, Savage, to New-Providence; Olive Branch, Tingley; and Charming Polly, Bryſon, Newfoundland: Mees, Zurborſt, South-Carolina; Lively, Pearce; Lydia, Freebody, jun. and Tom, Tuell; Rhode-Iſland: Caty, Thomas, Barbados; Thiſtle, Marquis, Glaſgow.

To be SOLD,

A Negro lad of about 21 Years of Age, who underſtands the baking Buſineſs, and another of 19, who underſtands moſt Part of the Buſineſs. They can be warranted ſound and honeſt, and would not have been ſold on any Conſideration, but that the Owner intends to diſcontinue his Buſineſs. The Purchaſer may have any Time of Credit he can reaſonably deſire, on giving good Security for the Payment.

The Owner of the above Negroes, if he ſells them both, will want to purchaſe a Negro Boy of about 12 or 14 Years of Age, who can take Care of a Horſe. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 40—43

To be SOLD,

By ISAAC GUION,

(Living nearly oppoſite Beekman's Slip) on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for CASH,

4d. 6d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. Nails, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Brandy and Geneva, Muſcovado Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Coffee, Rice, &c. 40—44.

Wanted immediately,

A CLERK, who underſtands Book-keeping, writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 40 43

WHEREAS on Monday afternoon the 6th inſtant, a young man who came to town about a week ago with Capt. Collard from Newport, lodged at Mr. Milner's near the Exchange, called himſelf Lee, pretended to be a ſon of Col. Lee, of Marblehead, (a Gentleman of worth and fortune) well known to the ſubſcriber, who having when in company of the ſaid pretended perſon, received a ſum of money, which he could not conveniently carry to his lodgings, did on the offer of the ſaid Lee to carry it in his pocket book, entruſt him with it for that purpoſe; and as he has not ſince return'd to his lodgings, nor been ſeen or heard of by the ſubſcriber, he is apprehenſive that the ſaid Lee is an impoſture and a cheat, and hereby offers a reward of 4 dollars, beſides all reaſonable expences, to any perſon who ſhall apprehend the ſaid Lee, and carry him before a Magiſtrate, (giving me or my attorney notice) ſo that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

The ſaid perſon is a young man, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 7 inches high, middle ſize, ſtoops a little, very ſwarthy complection, looks like a Portugueſe, ſhort black hair, not long enough to curl, but ſtands high in a thick bunch before; he is very talkative, and has ſomething of a liſp or impediment in his ſpeech: He had on a blue broadcloth coat, leather breeches, remarkably yellow, or a pair black ſtocking breeches, and wears his hat flop'd behind, and cock'd before, over one eye. The money with which he was entruſted was,

1	Jerſey Bill,	-	£. 3	5	0	—York Currency,
3	Ditto,	at 32/6	4	17	6	
2	Do.	16/3	1	12	6	
1	Bill,	——	1	0	0	
½	A Piſtole,	——	0	14	6	
8	Dollars,	at 8s.	3	4	0	£. 14 13 6

If the ſaid Lee ſhould be taken up after my Departure, notice is deſired to be given to Capt. Smith of the Boſton Packet, and if he ſhould be departed, to Mr. William Milner, near the Exchange.

40 43 SIMEON FREEMAN,

Maſter of the ſloop Betſy, from Jamaica, bound to Boſton.

POET'S CORNER.

ADVICE to a LADY.

DO you, my fair, endeavour to poſſeſs
An elegance of mind, as well as dreſs;
Be that your ornament, and know to pleaſe,
By graceful nature's unaffected eaſe.
Bleſs'd is the maid, and worthy to be bleſs'd,
Whoſe ſoul entire, by him ſhe loves, poſſeſs'd,
Feels every vanity in fondneſs loſt,
And aſks no power but that of pleaſing moſt.
Nor make to dangerous wit a vain pretence,
But wiſely reſt content with modeſt ſenſe;
For wit, like wine, intoxicates the brain,
Too ſtrong for feeble woman to ſuſtain:
Of thoſe who claim it more than half have mone;
And half of thoſe who have it are undone.
Be ſtill ſuperior to your ſex's arts,
Nor think diſhoneſty a proof of parts;
For you the plaineſt is the wiſeſt rule,
A cunning woman is a knaviſh fool,
Be good yourſelf, nor think another's ſhame
Can raiſe your merit, or adorn your fame;
Virtue is amiable, 'tis mild, ſerene,
Without, all beauty, and all peace within.
Seek to be good, but aim not to be great,
A woman's nobleſt ſtation is retreat;
Her faireſt virtues fly from public ſight,
Domeſtick worth, that ſhuns too ſtrong a light:
To this great point direct your conſtant aim,
This makes your happineſs, and this your fame.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of ground conſiſting of about two and a Half acres, lying on the Bowery lane, oppoſite Mr. Herring's: For further particulars, apply to Samuel Hallet, in Batteau-Street, near the river. 39 42

LUDLOW and HOFFMAN,

ONCE more deſire all perſons indebted to them, to diſcharge their reſpective debts in a ſhort time.——They have for ſale, new rice, tobacco, indigo, hemp, powder, bar iron, bolting cloths, and vermillion. 39 42

For BRISTOL,
The Ship AARON,
JOSEPH HOLMES, Maſter,
Lying at Cruger's Wharf,

WILL ſail the firſt of September ——For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER.

Twenty Five Pounds Reward,

WHEREAS on Thurſday Night laſt, John Harriſon Vinton, otherwiſe called John Vinton did feloniouſly cut the Sloop Sally, of about Eighty or Ninety Tons Burthen from the Dock, and carried her off; and whereas I am two Thirds Owner of the ſaid Sloop and the ſaid Vinton is conſiderably in my Debt. I do hereby offer the above Reward of Twenty Five Pounds, New-York Currency, to any Perſon or Perſons whoſoever, who ſhall apprehend the ſaid John Vinton, confine him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to condign Puniſhment, and Seize the ſaid Sloop, ſo that ſhe may be brought again to the Harbour of New-York.

Given under my Hand in the City of New-York, the 30th July 1770.

GEORGE JOHNSON.

LEFT to be publiſh'd, by Subſcription, A Pamphlet, entitled, A True and Faithful Narrative of the Love Intrigues of the Author, William Clark, Soldier in his Majeſty's 29th Regiment of Foot,——in which is given, a faithful Account of his Courtſhip, Marriage and Bedding with Mary Nowel, Daughter of Joſeph Nowel, Boat builder, at North End Boſton; with a Deſcription how much he ſuffered on ſaid Account.——The Piece will make about 60 Pages in Octavo, in which the Reader will find Satisfaction.

Subſcriptions may be given in at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, each Subſcriber paying 1/6 for which they will be entitled to a Book,—or the Money will be return'd if the Subſcriptions ſhould be inſufficient to defray the Expence.

BY *order of the honourable Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; chief juſtice of the province of New-York, and one of the judges of the ſupreme court for the ſaid province; notice is hereby given, to Henry Guinand, of London, merchant, ſurviving partner of Meſſrs. Joſeph and Henry Guinand, and all others whom it may concern; That on application and due proof made before the ſaid juſtice (purſuant to the directions of an act of the governor, council, and the general aſſembly of the colony of New-York, in ſuch caſe made and provided, entitled, "an act to prevent frauds in debtors;" and of three ſeveral other acts of the lieut. governor, council, and general aſſembly of the ſaid colony, alſo lately made and provided, for enlarging, continuing and extending the ſame) he hath iſſued his warrant directed to the ſheriff of the county of Orange, commanding him to attach, ſeize, take and ſafely keep, all the whole eſtate, as well real as per ſonal, of the ſaid Henry Guinand, of what nature or kind ſoever; and that unleſs the owner or owners thereof, his attorney or attornies, factors or agents, do within a year and a day from the time of ſuch ſeizure made, redeem the ſame and pay his debts, or give ſufficient ſecurity therefor, to anſwer the value thereof, with coſts; all his eſtate which ſhall be ſo ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of his creditors. Dated this twenty-ſixth of July, 1770.* 39 42

PERRY HAYES & SHERBROOKE,

Have for Sale,

MUSCOVADO Sugars, beſt French and Jamaica cotton, dried Spaniſh hides. Cinnamon, Cadiz Salt, Britiſh canvas, crates of white ſtone diſhes, and Dutch Siths. The remainder of their European goods will be ſold on very low terms. 33 40

City of New-York, 26th July, 1770.

ALL Shopkeepers and others, are hereby forbid giving Credit to any Perſon whatſoever, on my Account, as I ſhall pay no Debt contracted in my Name under any Pretence whatſoever, unleſs I ſhould ſee Cauſe to give an Order in writing under my own Hand.

38 41 GEO. DEMLER, Lieut. 60th Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Lots of Land, between the Highlands and Albany, on the Weſt Side of Hudſon's River, in the County of Ulſter, containing in the whole about 7000 Acres;—one ditto at Delaware River, 1000 Acres,—one ditto of about 638,—and one ditto at Schohary River, about 30 Miles from Katts Kill, adjoining to ſeveral well ſettled Farms, containing about 1200 Acres: For further Particulars inquire of ROBERT DRUMMOND, Eſq; at Acquacknack, or of Jane Durham, at the lower End of King-Street, in New-York, who will diſpoſe of the ſame, or ſome Part thereof, on reaſonable Terms, and give an indiſputable Title for the ſame. 38 41

To be SOLD,

(For no Fault, but the want of Employ) or exchanged for Goods ſuitable for a Country Shop,

A Likely Negro Wench, not quite twenty Years of Age, with or without her Child, a Boy about two Years old, as may ſuit the Purchaſer. Enquire of the Printer hereof. 37—40

A Muſical Clock, noble and elegant, which coſt in England, £ 80. A Gold Repeating Watch, neat and good, coſt £ 50. both to be ſold at (nearly) Currency for Sterling, by ISAAC HERON, Watch Maker, facing the Coffee Houſe Bridge.

A neat and extraordinary good Chamber Repeating Clock, a few Silver and Pinchbeck Watches, Seals, Chains, Keys, and Trinkets; Earings of Paſte and Marquiſette, Enamel & ditto, and Mother o'pearl and ditto, ſome Wax and Jett ditto, Locket Buttons by the Card or pair, Etwees, Enamel'd Snuff-Boxes, plated Buckles, &c. &c. All which he will ſell at a very low rate.

He humbly entreats thoſe who are indebted to him, to pay as ſoon as convenient, leſt his Creditors ſhould begin to think it inconvenient to truſt *him* longer.

Thoſe who have Watches in his Care above ſix Months, are requeſted to call for them.

New-York, 19th July, 1770. 37—42.

To be SOLD, by

HEYMAN LEVY, in Bayard-Street.

CHOICE northern beaver and large racoon by the pack or ſmaller quantity, half dreſſed deer and red hair leather, old coat beaver, very beſt whiting by the hogſhead, a few caſks claret, French cotton in large and ſmall bails, beſt French indico, Heſſians, crokes, a few ſets ſuperfine table cloths and napkins, large ſtrong men's ſhoes, black and white wampum, hair pipes, ſhells for Indians, beſt oil flints, vermillion, tin kettles, 15 or 20 in a neſt; ſmall white and colloured beads, lead in ſmall bars, and a few caſks beſt Teneriffe wine in quarter caſks.

TO BE SOLD,

ON board the Brigantine Elliot, Paul Miller, Maſter, from AFRICA, at Van Zandt's Wharf, A Parcel of young healthy NEW NEGROES, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, from 10 to 22 Years old, at a LOW PRICE. 38 41

Juſt publiſhed and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE
MEDITATIONS
AND
PRAYERS,
Fitted for
Morning and Evening Service,
And the
Solemn Occaſion of Receiving
THE
HOLY COMMUNION.

Deſigned to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all ſerious Chriſtians.

ADVETISEMNT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Intereſt, is certainly one of the moſt rational, neceſſary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the moſt conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progreſs in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, ſo alſo it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conſpire to interrupt our *Meditations*, often give us a Diſreliſh for the Duty. Hence we ſtand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but alſo of every external Help, to aſſiſt us in the Diſcharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written to aſſiſt devout Chriſtians in their *Meditations*, the above is one of the beſt, and therefore it has been thought adviſeable to reprint it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciouſly choſen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and conciſe, being a kind of poetic Proſe, divided into ſhort Verſes,——the Sentiments are juſt, ſtriking and ſublime,—the Principles, orthodox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and ſpeaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Intereſt in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatiſe has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to "promote Holineſs;" and therefore it is hoped, that well diſpoſed Perſons will reap Advantage from the Peruſal of it.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ADAM GILCHRIST,
IN DOCK-STREET.

AN aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion'd ſuperfine broad cloths, blue, ſcarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and ſilver ſhoulder knots, eppelytes, ſhalloons, &c. &c. 37—

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Honourable Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Sharon, Commiſſioners to examine the Claims and and Demands of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Abel Wright, late of Kent, deceaſed; do hereby accordingly notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims and Demands on ſaid Eſtate, on the firſt Tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October, next following, at the Dwelling Houſe of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in ſaid Kent, as we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs, at ſaid Times and Places.

Eliphalet Comſtock, } *Commiſſioners,*
Robert Ranſom, }

Kent, June 25, 1770.

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

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Old Jamaica SPIRITS,
A few HOGSHEADS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JAMES CREIGHTON,
Near the Royal Exchange. 30—

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill*, Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholeſale and retale, at the loweſt Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,	Brewers do.
Short and long ditto,	Cork Soles for Shoes,
Beſt Velvet ditto,	Corks for Womens Clogs,
Common fine do.	Swimming Corks,
Phial do.	Jar, Stone, Muſtard and
With all Sorts of common Corks,	Snuff Bottle Corks,
	Floats for Fiſhing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for ſwimming, which has ſaved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

EXCELLENT CHEESE,
Juſt imported——from Ireland.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all ſorts of ſtays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waiſtcoats, German jackets and ſlips, after the neateſt and beſt manner, and at the moſt reaſonable rates. Any Ladies uneaſy in their ſhapes, he likewiſe fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing miſſes, inclin'd to catts and riſings in their hips and ſhoulders, he likewiſe prevents, by methods approved of by the ſociety of ſtay-makers, in London: he acquires the firſt faſhions of the court of London, by a correſpondent he has ſettled there. He has had the honour of working for ſeveral ladies of diſtinction, both in England and in this city, with univerſal applauſe, and flatters himſelf he gave entire ſatisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in theſe parts, for neatneſs and true fitting.

N. B. The ſaid Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and ſells his bone at the loweſt price. He returns his ſincere thanks to all his good and kind cuſtomers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any diſtance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, oppoſite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

AT
Ogdens, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at Air furnaces; ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various ſizes, potaſh kettles and ſugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes, half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moſes Ogden, at the furnace. Caſtings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above perſons.

N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, *July* 23.

Meſſrs. EDES & GILL,

LET us recollect what it was that fired the reſentment of the Americans againſt the Stamp-act and the Stamp officers. Was it not becauſe their money was to have been taken out of their pockets without their conſent? Did they not then think that the ax was laid at the very root of all their liberties, juſtly concluding, that no man could be free from the moment his property was to be controul'd by the arbitrary will of another? Where then is the mighty odds, between the ſtate which the ſtamp-act would have brought us into, and the ſtate we are now in? Is not our property as much controul'd by the acts of parliament of the 4th and 7th of Geo. III, now in full force, I mean the moloſſes act and tea act, as it would have been by the ſtamp act? Are the Commiſſioners of the American board of cuſtoms, and their numerous train of dependents, a more harmleſs ſet of *creatures* than the ſtamp-maſters and theirs would have been? Tell me, what difference there is between theſe acts and that? Were they not all fram'd and deſign'd for the ſame purpoſe, of giving and granting our money without even aſking our leave, as if we were not the proper owners of what we have honeſtly earn'd, and many of us with the ſweat of our brows? Is not our money, which is the hearts-blood of our buſineſs, and which gives motion to every ſpring, alacrity to every heart and dexterity to every hand employed in the various arts, as plentifully running through every vein, by the force of theſe acts, as it would have done, if the ſtamp-act had been executed? Can you conceive any real difference in things, or, is not the difference in names only?——Theſe are very ſerious and alarming queſtions.

When the deteſtable ſtamp-act was in being, the merchants of New-York voluntarily enter'd into an agreement among themſelves; and even before it could be communicated to the other colonies, they generouſly reſolv'd to ſacrifice the temporary profits of their trade, for the ſake of ſecuring their rights as men and citizens. The ſiſter colonies were inſpired by their patriotick example, and purſued the ſame meaſure. Every one can remember how far this operated towards the repeal of the act, and thereby the ſaving America from the ruin which it threatened.

I am far from thinking however, that the act would have long remain'd in force, if that meaſure had never been taken; for the colonies were too intelligent as well as too numerous, and I will add, too *powerful*, to ſubmit to any law, unconſtitutional and unnatural as that was, and big with deſtruction. They very well knew, that neither the Britiſh parliament, nor any parliament under Heaven, had the leaſt ſhadow of right or authority to ſubject them to the payment of a revenue without their conſent. They therefore ſpurn'd at the act; and as one man, united in driving the ignominious *taſk-maſters* out of their political exiſtence, as the chaff is driven before the tempeſt. They reſented from the bottom of their hearts, the indignity offer'd to them, as free-born ſubjects; and before the reptile vermin began to crawl, they *ſtamp'd* them into atoms. Such was their indignation againſt thoſe who were appointed to hold the iron rod over them, and who were baſe enough to accept the appointment, that the people, who knew that all laws ought to be calculated for their good; and forever form the beſt judgment and purſue the beſt meaſures when their rights are invaded by pernicious laws; who can at all times maintain their own freedom or die in the attempt,—The juſtly incenſed people awoke and rous'd themſelves, like the Lion hungry for prey, and as it were in an inſtant, brought the trembling miſcreants to a reſignation of their pretended power,—Such was the ſpirit at that time; and this, I have always thought, was mightily influential in repealing the ſtamp-act.

But what man would open a new ſcene of confuſion and blood, if it can poſſibly be avoided, conſiſtent with the ſecurity of our ſacred Rights?—— It was to prevent this, that the merchants of Boſton propos'd, that the ſalutary plan of non-importation from Great Britain, might again take place, till *both* the revenue acts ſhould be repealed——The ſouthern colonies choſe *for the preſent* to confine it to the act impoſing duties on paper glaſs, painter's colours and tea—*Boſton* acquieſced; and all agreed, except the ſmall colonies of New-Hampſhire and Rhode-Iſland, and plighted their faith to each other that they would not import till the ſaid act ſhould be *totally* repealed.—All have religiouſly adhered to their agreement beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation, except New-York—The merchants of New-York, who ſtood foremoſt in the time of the ſtamp-act, ſome of them at leaſt to their immortal ſhame and infamy, have been the firſt to break the ſolemn agreement.—An agreement which promis'd the happy effect deſign'd by it, and upon which the fate of millions unborn ſeems to be ſuſpended, or the lives of multitudes at ſome time hereafter, in the fierce conteſt for liberty; for I cannot think the people of America will tamely relinquiſh their liberties——I ſay, ſome of the merchants of New-York, becauſe I know *all* have not been guilty of this perfidy,——The reſt it is to be hoped will make a ſtand againſt their baneful influence, whatever artful and unmanly ſteps they may have taken to enſnare their honeſt and well meaning fellow-citizens; who in general, are as ſenſible as any people on the continent, but for once have been fatally too *credulous*——The leaſt recollection will open their eyes to ſee their miſtake—And then I am perſuaded, the city and province of New-York, who have heretofore diſcovered a laudable zeal in the common cauſe, will again act their part with *firmneſs* and *prudence* ——What will it advantage a man if he imports the whole world and loſes his cuſtomers? Will G. G. and a few tories, inſure them ſucceſs?——— Will the myrmidons, which we have happily got rid of, be employed to *force* them to purchaſe the goods, which the favourites and tools of the miniſtry may import in conſequence of an unpardonable breach of truſt? No. It is in the power of the people of New-York, and GOD be praiſed, of the people of the continent, by REFUSING TO PURCHASE, the *baubles* brought from the *Iſland* of Britain to prevent their future importation: And in doing this, they will ſave their money and their country at once.

What then is to be done on this event? I will not call it alarming; for the deſigned importations at New-York, even ſhould they be as general as they would fain have us believe, will be trifling in compariſon with the whole continent—Let the merchants in every other colony (and even Rhode-Iſland and New-Hampſhire we hear are coming into the agreement) be the more firm and determin'd —If they follow the evil example of New-York, they will do the very thing which the enemies of America are now hoping for. Inſtead of *the leaſt abatement* of their zeal, let it ſtill wax warmer and warmer. And ſo long as they are in earneſt, *without wavering*, in the full execution of their well-laid plan, let them have the voluntary, the cheerful and the *powerful* aid of the BODY of the people. But, if *any of them* ſhould even appear to deſert the noble cauſe—(the cauſe of the country and of poſtery, which GOD forbid!) Let them, like the parricides at New-York, be deſpis'd, hated, deteſted, and handed down to all future ages, as the betrayers of their country—at the very juncture when ſhe expected complete ſalvation from their virtue.

AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, May 18.

NO change in the Miniſtry is expected during the ſummer; but it is alſo as certain, that the Miniſters themſelves do not expect to continue in Adminiſtration longer than till the meeting of Parliament.

It is remarked, as a partial predilection for the Scots people, that there are but three Imperial Courts in Europe, at each of which Courts the Majeſty of Great Britain is repreſented by a Scotchman.——For example, Mr. Murray at Conſtantinople, Lord Stormont at Vienna, and Lord Cathcart at St. Peterſburgh.

The King of Pruſſia, who knows how to ſet a proper value on his alliance and ſtrength, it is ſaid, will immediately march an army into Ruſſia; the Bill of Coſts to be paid by the Ottoman Porte. No Monarch underſtands the political market ſo well—Witneſs his recalling Prince Charles from Alſace at the head of a victorious army, on the French paying him a ſubſidy of 500,000l.

A perſon aſking what the livery had done by remonſtrating, was anſwered a great deal of good; they ſhewed that they *dared remonſtrate*.

A conſtable at Dublin attempting lately to execute a warrant on a man near Stephen's Green, the populace forced him into a quarry near the gallows, and obliged him, when up to his breaſt in the water, to eat the warrant.

The entertainment given by Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart. at Whynſtay, April 19, 1770. Thirty Bullocks, 1 ditto roaſted whole, 50 hogs, 50 calves, 80 ſheep, 18 lambs, 70 pigs, 51 Guinea fowls, 37 turkies, 12 turkey poults, 84 capons, 25 ſea fowls, 300 chickens, 360 fowls, 96 ducklings, 48 rabbits, 15 ſnipes, &c. 1 leveret, 5 bucks, 421lb. ſalmon, 50 brace tench, 40 brace carp, 36 pike, 60 dozen trout, 108 flounders, 109 lobſters, 150 gallons milk, 60 quarts cream, 30 buſhels potatoes, 6000 aſparagus, 200 French beans, 300 green peas, 21 cucumbers, 70 hogſheads of ale, 120 dozen of wine; brandy, rum, and ſhrub in plenty, 96 crabs, 10 quarts ſhrimps, 200 crawfiſh, 60 barrels of pickled oyſters, 1 hogſhead of rock oyſters, 20 quarts of oyſters for ſauces, 166 hams, 100 tongues, 125 plumb puddings, 108 apple pies, 104 pork pies, 30 beaf pies, 34 rice puddings, 6 veniſon paſties, 60 raiſed pies, 80 tarts, 30 pieces cut paſtry, 24 pound cakes, 60 ſavoy cakes, 30 ſweet meat cakes, 12 black racoon, 144 rice crumps, 18 thouſand eggs, 4 tons of bread, ſalt butter coſt 36l. beſides freſh buter, rock work, ſhapes, landſcapes in jellies, blomanges, &c. a great quantity of ſmall paſtry, a large caſk of ale, containing twenty ſix hogſheads.

It is ſaid that a certain great man is determined, in ſpite of his indiſpoſition, to give the miniſtry on the preſent occaſion one pill, that will take them the whole of the receſs of parliament to digeſt.

On Wedneſday laſt the Lord in waiting at St. James's would not have permitted the City Remembrancer to have entered the cloſet, had not his Majeſty ſent out Mr. Vernon, Groom of the chamber, with orders to admit him.

The prudent conduct of Mr. Wilkes ſince his enlargement has endeared him to all ranks of people, the moſt ſlaviſh courtiers excepted. His going into Kent for a week, from the priſon door, without ſo much as coming near the town, to prevent any diſorderly rejoicings, has been much commended: while the good humour with which he has treated even his enemies, the good nature and affability with which he ſpeaks to every body, whether in private or public; and above all, his œconomical and regular manner of living, has pleaſed and confirmed all his former, and gained him many new friends.

We are well aſſured that the common council of London will have the ſatisfaction to find the remonſtrance they are to preſent next Wedneſday, will be laid before the parliament at their next meeting.

We learn from the beſt authority, that a great perſonage has repeatedly ſolicited a noble Marquis to re-aſſume his former military employments.

May 19. When the Sheriffs waited upon his Majeſty at St. James's on Wedneſday laſt, the Remembrancer having acquainted Lord March, the Lord in waiting, with the buſineſs, in order to avoid the altercation which happened at the laſt admiſſion into his Majeſty's Cloſet, ſtated the immemorial uſage of office, and deſired to be informed whether the refuſal which he had at that time given to him, was by deſign or otherwiſe. Lord March anſwered, By deſign. The Sheriffs then deſired, that his Majeſty might be acquainted with the uſage, that his Majeſty's pleaſure might be known. Lord March immediately went away, and ſoon afterward a Groom of the Chamber returned with the information, that it was his Majeſty's pleaſure the Remembrancer ſhould be admitted, with the Sheriffs, to the Cloſet, with a croud of company. It is thought, that if the Remembrancer had been refuſed to be admitted, the Sheriffs would have taken the directions of Common Council, before they ſubmitted to any innovation.

Letters from Venice inform, that the Grand Viſier had ordered a free gift of ſo enormous a ſum to be raiſed by the Jews, towards the expences of the war, that great numbers were withdrawing their families and effects out of Turkey, in order to avoid the penalties of non-payment.

May 4. An appeal for murder was on Saturday night preſented to the Court at the Old Baily by Mrs. Bigby, the widow of the watchman who was murdered by the two Kennedys; and yeſterday Matthew Kennedy was brought from on board the tranſport ſhip in the river to Newgate, in order to ſtand a ſecond trial next ſeſſions, along with his brother Patrick, for the ſaid murder.——The two Kennedys have now but very little chance for life, the King's mercy being never extended to murderers after a ſecond conviction upon an appeal. Burn's juſtice ſays, 'That forasmuch as an appeal 'is the ſuit of the *party*, as well as of the *King*, 'the King can only pardon for himſelf, but not 'for the party. Ordinary indictments always are 'brought in the King's name alone. Hence the 'diſtinction.'

BOSTON, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *July* 16.

"YOU'll ſee by the Pennſylvania Chronicle of yeſterday, the whole of our public tranſactions reſpecting the defection of New-York; on which I would here obſerve, that the meeting at the State Houſe was numerous and reſpectable, and the reſolutions quite unanimous, nor was there any debate, unleſs it was on the inſertion of ſome very hard terms and epithets which all acknowledged the Yorkers deſerved, but we tho't were below the dignity of our city and cenſure to inſert.——You may depend on it, that the reſolutions will be practiſed as well as voted, we are well aſſured that the Southern colonies will concur with us, and expect that you and Connecticut will alſo, and we care little about the reſt.—It grows a more and more prevailing opinion here that we can well do without Engliſh goods, except a very few articles, and be better without, than with them, tho' the beginning to break thro' the old habit of uſing them, may be ſomewhat irkſome to us, like as a drunkard, when he firſt renounces his cups, feels all the force of corrupt appetite, which nevertheleſs is ſucceeded by that eaſy, natural, and happy flow of ſpirits, which ariſes from a temperate uſe of neceſſary refreſhments; we do really begin to get over the firſt of theſe mortifying feelings, and have little of the other; for 'tis obſerved here already, that money is much more plenty than uſual, families leſs extravagant, and more induſtrious: we

have in Embrio, almoſt every neceſſary manufacture, which will ſoon ſupply our wants; it becomes reputable to be frugal and induſtrious, and we think ourſelves much more happy, while buſied about ſome manufacture immediately under our view at home, than in negociating diſtant and largely extended connections, which never fail to be attended, more or leſs, with riſk, vexation and diſappointment, and at beſt leaves but a poor inheritance to a family; nothing being more liable to be diſſipated by a young unexperienced heir than a trading ſtock; ſo that, we think, if we do not grow rich ſo faſt in a manufacturing as in a trading way, yet we can make what we do get, at home, more durable, and more likely in the end to eſtabliſh our families.—— in fine, we have not a thought of giving back, till we are baſely deſerted by the other colonies, another inſtance of which we can hardly expect.——Indeed we grow eaſy about the importation, in the view of Intereſt, as well as that of reſentment againſt Great-Britain, or that of a means of redreſs of grievances.—My paper is poor, but tis American made, which I hope will give you patience in reading, and pleaſure in reflection."——.

Extract from the anſwer, Boſton, *July* 27, 1770.

YOUR favour of the 16th current I committed inſtantly to the preſs, judging the contents deſerving of univerſal attention. The behaviour of your fellow citizens is glorious and well timed indeed. I have long been anxious for the fate of my native province whoſe deſtruction ſeems twiſted into every thread of its conſtitution. Who can contemplate the enormous tracts of land laviſhed on rich individuals by avaricious governors, without the leaſt regard to 99 100ths of future inhabitants, each of whom has as good a right to his proportion of ground for tillage as the proudeſt Lord, and not apply the Roman hiſtory of the Agrarian law to that colony? The general ignorance, prejudice, and dependency of the people, render their condition truly pitiable!

On the arrival of Capt. Smith, a meeting of the trade was called, which was as full and reputable as any ever known here, in which the letter from New-York was read, and unanimouſly voted to be torn in pieces, and thrown to the winds; the agreement again confirmed without the leaſt alteration, or one diſſentient hand, and all the goods imported contrary to agreement hurrying away as faſt as poſſible.

Many have lamented the obſtinacy of the miniſtry in not repealing the tea act. If I wiſhed nothing more than their overthrow, I ſhould do the ſame: But we are not yet quite ripe for ſuch an indulgence. Reſentment alone can turn the tide of vanity, and œconomic habits need ſome time to ſettle. Profit in the purſuit of manufactures muſt follow experience and a degree of expertneſs, attainable by uſe alone. We are not diſpoſed to boaſt of the improvements already made, as indeed the ſchemes are in a manner but laying, but I dare preſage their conſequences will be felt and envied, when they cannot be remedied, by the Wiſeacres whoſe oppoſition gave them birth.

How ridiculous have been the apprehenſions of many, who have concluded the capital trading towns muſt inevitably ſink by the reſtriction of Britiſh manufactures! Whoever has money may ſtill have trade, and certainly a trade which keeps the money in our own country muſt be infinitely more profitable in the end, than one which ſends every farthing acroſs the atlantic as ſoon as it reaches the ſeaports. Beſides, if we conſider the number of opulent cities with which the eaſtern continent abounds, at hundreds of miles from navigable waters, we muſt conclude thoſe cities like the human heart are common receptacles, where every maker brings his wares, and leaves them with the merchant, for the man that wants them. Many hundreds of pieces of all kinds of homeſpun are daily hawking about our ſtreets; it needs no more than a few men of ſuitable qualifications to turn the induſtry of theſe old women into a very advantageous channel. Were ſtores ſet up to take in ſuch goods for ready money, both buyer and ſeller would quickly find their account in it; the ſeller would ſoon be able to judge for what kinds there was the beſt demand and would bend his attention eſpecially to them.

Attention is the thing! I remember to have paſſed a mountain where were great quantities of the ſoft ill ſhapen ſtone which contains garnets, and ſeveral pretty large ones ſcattered on the ground; yet tho' they had a very inviting appearance, they did not catch my *attention*. The honor of almoſt creating this ineſtimable faculty in the Americans, is due to the Stamp act and ſucceeding adminiſtrations. I wiſh we could perſuade our farmers to turn their ſhrub oak plains into ſheep paſtures: a little labour laid out in that manner would provide us with wool enough to clothe the colonies.

We hear the Grant of Mount Deſert has been confirmed at Home, to Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet.

TO BE SOLD, BY
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;

IRISH linens, worſted pluſh, Turkey burdets, Mancheſter velvets, peelong ſattins, cotton gowns, Ruſſia duck, white waſh bruſhes and hand bruſhes; white cotton counterpains, loaf, lump and double refined ſugars; 30d. nails, deck and ſheathing nails, rice, New York rum, Jamaica ſpirits, cordials in caſks and in caſes, Geneva and brandy, ſweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and ſquare ſlabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glaſſes, netting twine, jallop root, grindſtones, Jamaica ſugar, and a few bundles choice dreſt deerſkins. New-York, 28th June, 1770. 36—

Wanted to go to Virginia, *on good Wages*,
A Sober ſingle Man, of a good Character, who underſtands the Smith's Buſineſs and is a good Workman.

ALSO,
Will be wanted the beginning of December next, a ſingle Man of like Character, who underſtands the tending and Management of a Merchant's Mill, in the ſame Place, who may likewiſe hear of good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer at the Exchange. 36—

TO BE SOLD,
Upon reaſonable TERMS, at
ABEEL and BYVANCK's,
Near Coenties-Market,
A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

ALSO,
POWDER, Shot,
London IC ſteel, Bliſter'd ſteel
German do.
Beſt refin'd bar iron,
Hoop iron,
Copperas,
Chalk,
Iron pots and kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large iron tea kettles,
Do. ſtew pans,
Do. dripping pans,
Do. Skillets, dogs, waggon and cart boxes,
Poſt and box coffee mills,
Sealed half buſhels,
6d. and 24d nails,
Clout nails ſorted,
Brads ſorted from 1d. to 6d.
Files ſorted from the largeſt rubbers to the ſmalleſt ward files,
Chiſſels, plain irons, &c. &c. aſſorted, ſuperior to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs price,
American made Sithes,
Straw knives,
Beſt long and ſhort ſteel
Blade mill ſaws, ſingle or in ſets, other ſaws of different ſorts,
Fine braſs wire for wheat ſcreens,
Indian beads aſſorted,
Do. looking glaſſes and Hatchets,
Beſt yellow oil flints, very cheap by the thouſand or greater quantity,
Velvet corks cheap,
Beſt glue,
Houſe and horſe bells.

Fairfield, 24th *July*, 1770.
RUN away from his Maſter Samuel Bradley jun. Eſq; of Fairfield, in Connecticut, on Saturday the 18th of July Inſtant, a Negro Man named MINCER, about 23 Years of Age a ſtout Fellow, very black, Guinea born, ſpeaks goood Engliſh, but ſomething ſlow of ſpeach, his Shins bowing more than common outwards: He had with him when he went away, one blue Veſt, and one ſtreaked homeſpun ditto each without ſleeves, one or two Holland Shirts, one checked Linen ditto, one Tow homeſpun ditto, two Pair of Tow Trowſers, one Pair ſtriped homeſpun ditto, one or two Pair of check'd do. a Pair Shoes and a Caſtor Hat almoſt new,—and is ſuppoſed to have ſome ſmall Silver Money, and Silver Lace with him; its probable he will travel towards New-York Government, and not unlikely he will endeavour to get over to Long-Iſland. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid Negro in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, or bring him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, paid by
SAMUEL BRADLEY, jun.
All Maſters of Veſſels and others are cautioned againſt harbouring, concealing or carrying off ſaid Negro, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. 38 40

THE impoſition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their moſt ſacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itſelf impolitic, abſurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herſelf; Yet, notwithſtanding the abſurdity of the meaſure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles ſo neceſſary to us, that it was with reaſon ſuppoſed we could not do without them, and therefore ſhould be compelled by our wants, to ſubmit to the impoſition.

The reſolutions of the colonies to ſtop importation from Great Britain, till ſhe retracted her unjuſt claims, was judiciouſly calculated to anſwer the end, but defective in making proviſion for a ſupply of the neceſſary articles by other means.——If this ſupply cannot be obtained, for articles of abſolute neceſſity, it is impoſſible that our agreement for non-importation ſhould long ſubſiſt, or anſwer the end propoſed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the deſign, and would preſerve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all poſſible encouragement to the manufactures among ourſelves, of thoſe neceſſary articles on which Great Britain has impoſed duties. Among theſe articles none is more neceſſary and conſiderable than paper,——nor more eaſily ſupplied, among our ſelves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers.——Without rags it is impoſſible for them to ſupply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe, if people would only be at the pains to ſave them.—The value to each perſon is ſuch a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they ſhould not ſave them merely for the value to themſelves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the ſervice they would do their country, in whoſe welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raiſe a quantity ſufficient to anſwer the end,—And ſurely thoſe who will not be at the pains of this little ſervice, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be ſo eſteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and ſells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

WANTED,
A Miller, who underſtands the Management of a Griſt Mill may hear of Employment, by inquiring of the Printer hereof, at the Exchange. 36—

LATELY imported, and to be ſold exceeding cheap for caſh only, by JOHN KEATING, at his ſtore between the Fly-Market and Burling's Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Iriſh linens,—— with a variety of other goods among which are,
BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worſted pluſhes of different colours.
Fuſtians, ſilk twiſt and mohair.
Beſt twiſt and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, ſilk laces,
A great variety of the moſt faſhionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauſes and gauſe handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.
Table cloths of different ſizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different ſizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Perſians, taffaties and luteſtrings, modes, pelongs & ſattins of all colours,
Fans or ſabbath-day coolers,
All ſorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worſted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worſted ſtockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes.
Men's ſtout ſhoes.
Beſt New-York made beaver Hats.
Beſt raiſins in caſks,
Good ſnuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.
And ſeveral other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat aſſortment of milinary in the greateſt taſte.
Likewiſe at ſaid KEATING's may be had paſteboard, Wrapping paper, preſs paper, catridge do. ſheathing do. printing do and writing do. all of this country manufacture: Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very beſt of Bar Iron, by the beſt Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not ſuperior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,
Caſt Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be ſold by
JOHN ABEEL,
Near Coenties Market, who can ſupply any Gentlemen on ſhort Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 2500 Weight.

GEORGE BAIL,
Being obliged to move until the Store in which he now lives, in Bayard-Street, is rebuilt, will ſell, very low for Caſh;
Pencill'd China.
TEA table ſets complete, Quart bowls, [49 ps.
Pint ditto,
Cream jugs,
Sugar diſhes,
Tea pot ſtands,
Spoon boats,
Flower jarrs,
Quart mugs,
3 pint coffee pots,
Coffee cups and ſaucers,
Butter plates,
Tea cups and ſaucers with handles.
Burnt Image China.
Complete tea table ſets, (39 ps.
Gallon bowls,
Three quart do.
3 pint do.
2 pint do.
1 pint do.
Chocolate do.
Cups and ſaucers, (4 ſizes.
Tea pots,
Cream jugs with covers,
Sugar diſhes,
Tea pot ſtands,
Cups and ſaucers with handles, large and ſmall,
Odd ſaucers,—Salt ſellers.
Blue and white China.
Table and ſoup plates,
Odd ſaucers,—Salt ſellers,
Do cups, 2 ſizes,
Gallon bowls,
3 Quart do.
3 Pint do.
2 Pint do.
1 do. do.
3 Pint coffee pots,
½ Pint bowls,
Butter plates,
Large cups and ſaucers,
Small do.
Tea pots, 3 ſizes,
Do. and ſtands,
Spoon boats.
Brown China.
Large tea pots,
Small do.
Slop bowls,
Chocolate do.
3 Pint coffee pots.
White China.
Sugar diſhes,
Cream jugs,
Flower jars.
White Stone Ware.
Sets of oblong diſhes,
Tureens, large and ſmall,
Butter tubs and ſtands,
Worceſter pattern ſallad,
Bowls and ſtands, &c. &c.
Table and butter plates,
Jelly and pudding forms, different patterns.
Delph Ware.
Gallon bowls, bottles and baſons, large,
3 Quart bowls,
2 do. do.
1 do. do.
Pint and half pint do.
Plates,—Bowls and baſons, 2 ſizes,
Quart mugs,—Pint & ½ pint,
Sugar diſhes &c.
Plain Glaſs Ware.
Gallon decanters,—3 Qu. do,
2 Quart do. 1 do. do.
Wine and water glaſſes,
Waſh hand glaſſes with plates,
Beer glaſſes,
Common wine do.
Cruets,—Butter tubs and ſtands,
Punch glaſſes with handles,
Patty pans,—Sugar diſhes,
Salt ſellers and linings,
Jelly and bird glaſſes.
Flower'd Glaſs.
Decanters, new faſhion,
Wine and water, and Ale glaſſes,
Neat cut ſalts,
Do. cruets,
Bowls with covers, 2 ſizes,
Odd glaſſes with ſilver tops, for cruet ſtands,
Cruet ſtands from 12s. to £.3
Iron Ware from England.
Fiſh kettles with ſtrainers, 3 ſizes,
Stew pans, 5 ſizes,
Tin patty pans, 3 ſizes,
Gallon and 3 quart tea kettles,
Queen Pattern Lamps,
Of the neweſt patterns, very uſeful for ſick perſons,
Tin lamps that ſerves for ſeveral uſes,
Table matts, 2 ſizes,
Pocket ſteelyards,
Snuff boxes,
Tob. do. with burning glaſſes,
Japan'd ſpectacle caſes,
Ivory black, 3s. per pound,
Briſtol grindſtones,
London grindones, ſeveral ſizes,
Beſt velvet corks,
Common do. 32—